



THE Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1789, and is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto, containing editorial, state, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and a valuable record of the proceedings of the various public bodies. It is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance; single copies for sale at the office.

Local Matters.

THE "TICKETED" CAUCUS.

Great Noise and Little Work—The Meeting Protracted a Failure by Many of Its Friends.

"What do you do on the 25th of August?" "We are, yours truly, at the ticketed caucus." This was the answer given by many of the friends of the ticketed caucus, when asked what they were doing on the 25th of August.

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THE NEW ASYLUM.

Location, Style and Cost of Building, Full Description of the Proposed Asylum, Etc.

The Committee of the City Council, to whom was referred the business of selecting a new site for an asylum, have procured plans for a building and report the same to the Council, to be by that body referred to the people for acceptance or rejection at the September election.

The lot selected by the committee, as being the most desirable of any offered is a triangular piece of land situated between the old road and the railroad, and containing about four and three quarters acres with a good two story dwelling house and other buildings thereon.

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A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Providence Man Drowned in the presence of his family while Bathing at Second Beach.

Mr. John Gulliver, doing business on Westminster street corner Dorchester, in Providence, was drowned in the presence of his wife and child and his two sisters-in-law and brother-in-law, while bathing at Second Beach, Tuesday.

Mr. Gulliver was just coming out from his bath, the brother-in-law, Mr. W. C. Mayberry of Detroit, Mich., being a little ahead, when Gulliver called out. Mayberry turned and started back, saying, "What's the matter, John?"

When within some twenty feet of Gulliver, Mr. Mayberry saw him throw up his hands as he rose on a big swell, but when the swell had passed Mayberry, Gulliver was nowhere to be seen.

Mr. Mayberry, being unable to secure the body, came to the city and notified the authorities at the City House of the accident.

Captain Hammond and others immediately went to the beach, but their efforts to recover the body were fruitless and the task was abandoned.

Two of the deceased's old army comrades, Mr. Michael Murphy and Col. Geo. W. Tew, volunteered to go to the beach and watch for the body to come in.

It was washed up on the beach at about 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Undertaker Colwell, being notified of the fact, immediately went to the beach and brought the body to his rooms in this city, first having obtained permission from one of the town council of Middletown, to do so.

The body was embalmed and forwarded to Providence Wednesday noon, where it was buried yesterday, the funeral being solemnized from his late residence in this city.

The deceased served in the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion and was first vice-president of that association at the time of his death.

At one time during the war he was at the Lowell General Hospital at Portsmouth Grove and had a new stand there. During his stay at the hospital he became a member of the Rhode Island Association of Veterans.

Subsequently Mr. Gulliver went to Providence, where he established a newspaper and periodical store, and became a member of the Wholesale Lumber Association in that city.

ACCIDENTS DURING THE WEEK.

Furnish Three Patients for the Rhode Island Hospital.

Monday afternoon, while at play on Thames street near the foot of Howard, the bright little four-year-old son of Mr. E. W. Brown, Superintendent of Hanks, was accidentally run over by Gardner's carriage.

The little fellow was removed to his home, near by, and his father hastened to telephone to Dr. J. H. Sweet to call for him, but while on his way to the station he was informed that Michael Fitzgerald, the popular driver of the Broadway omnibus, had telegraphed for Dr. Sweet to come to this city and attend to his little son who had broken his arm and that the doctor had answered promptly to be here that night.

Dr. Sweet arrived about midnight, having driven through from Fall River, and after adjusting the break in the Fitzgerald boy's arm, he accompanied officer Garrett to his home where it was found that little fellow had dislocated one of his elbows and one of his ankles. The doctor soon put the bones into place, and both boys are now doing well, though it will be some time before they can again join their companions at play.

The Fitzgerald boy received his injuries by being jammed up against a fence by an iron car, the driver not knowing of his presence there.

On Wednesday, Mrs. Wm. D. Underwood, living at the corner of Spring and Bowers streets, accidentally fell while about the premises, and dislocated her hip. Dr. Sweet was telegraphed for, at Fall River, but he being at Cottage city at the time his coming was delayed till Thursday night, when he arrived and adjusted the fracture. The lady is now as comfortable as could be expected.

A Suggestion to the Committee on City Property.

The City Ward having become a popular place for the embarkation of parties bound on sailing excursions, picnics, &c., a large proportion being ladies, we would suggest that steps should be taken to the east side of the wharf between the fenders, for their accommodation, also a few row-boats to which the boats may be secured. Such arrangements should be made not only for the security of boats, but in case any one should fall overboard they might be easily rescued. As present it would be almost impossible for persons so situated to assist themselves as there is nothing to hold on by. This should be attended to at once.

The New Steam Yacht.

A Bristol correspondent says: Prof. Fairman Rogers' new steam yacht "Magnolia," made her trial trip Wednesday, and worked splendidly, making a speed of 11 1/2 miles an hour. The yacht has a much larger breadth of beam than any other steamer built by the Harshforth Company, according to her length, her speed being a secondary consideration. She was guaranteed a speed of eight miles an hour, and will easily make ten miles. Prof. Rogers is much pleased with his elegant yacht, and she will probably be ready the last part of the week to sail for Newport.

Casino Officers.

At a recent meeting of the Casino Corporation the following officers were elected: President—August Belmont.

Treasurer—George R. Fenwick.

Secretary—E. B. Harrington.

House Committee—F. W. Stevens, Chairman; David King, C. C. Baldwin, T. F. Corbridge, Henry B. Baring.

Committee on Games—W. R. Travers, Chairman; F. W. Stevens, Dr. F. Fenwick, Hollis Hunsawell, W. W. Sherman.

Committee on Entertainment and Theatricals—T. F. Corbridge, Chairman; Fairman Rogers, Nathaniel Thayer, Ogden Colet.

One of the "takers" for the "ticketed" convention held in Old Fellows Hall, Monday evening, the next morning said the plan was all right, but the Baptists got control of it and defeated their well laid scheme. Too bad. Better put on their tickets for tonight's caucuses. "No Baptists need apply."

OLYMPIAN CLUB RINK.

Tuesday Evening's Entertainment—A Talented Child—The Gun Squad Prize Drill, Etc.

The special attractions at the rink Tuesday evening were of unusual interest, especially to Newporters who feel a pride in the achievements of their fellows. The large audience of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were many of our prominent citizens, was highly entertained during the early part of the evening in watching the many others gracefully glide about over the smooth rink floor.

At about 8 o'clock Edith Wayland, the little eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Jas. H. Wayland of this city, was introduced and gave two selections on the violin. Prof. McQuown playing the accompaniment. The little violinist showed herself to be quite an expert with the bow and her performance was such as would do credit to a much older and more experienced musician. She retired from the floor amid much applause.

The next attraction introduced was the prize drill between two gun squads of the Newport Artillery Company under the command of Sergeant Geo. O. Shaw. The first squad to appear on the floor was in charge of Corporal E. T. Gordon, and after the Sergeant had put them through the various movements of marching drill, which were excellently performed, the men were ordered to their places at the gun. The squad were then drilled in loading and firing the piece; and dismounting and re-mounting the gun, cartage and limber, and the promptness with which each order was executed won enthusiastic applause from the interested audience. Especially interesting was the work of mounting and dismounting the piece, the gun alone weighing 800 pounds. At an order from the sergeant, the gun equipped and ready for war was almost in an instant in place scattered upon the floor, and at another order it was returned to its formidable self in an equally incredible short time.

This squad was disbanded amid great applause, and the second squad, in charge of Corporal Herbert Bliss, was put through a similar drill. They showed themselves, as a whole, better drilled than their predecessors, and performed the various movements with greater ease and precision, though both squads were pronounced by Major Thompson to be in excellent drill. After the Board of Judges, composed of Major Thompson, Captain Field and Lieutenant Deems, had declared the latter squad to be the winners, Corporal Bliss marched his charge back on to the floor, where, with a brief speech, His Honor Mayor Franklin presented them with the silver war service which had been offered by the Olympian Club as prize. This service will be kept in the armory as property of the company. Following are the names comprising the two squads, the latter being the winners:

First—Corporal E. T. Gordon, T. R. Lawrence, A. J. DeHalla, John P. Hammond, Stewart Holm, W. R. Stewart, T. H. Lawrence and Oscar Pashley.

Second—Corporal H. Bliss, J. Allen, Joseph Gibson, C. T. Ellis, H. C. Tilley, H. O. Christian, A. A. Stacy, Jr., and H. C. M. Sanford.

With a view of becoming proficient in the handling of the Mangan Extension ladder, the book and ladder company together with some one of the engine companies, turn out frequently for practice. Wednesday evening this company with members of engine company No. 5, had a trial in front of the State House. The ladder was adjusted and run up to the State House and members of the engine company played from its top, only about ten minutes being required for placing the ladder. No engine was used, the hose being coupled on to the Broadway hydrant, which is supplied by a twelve-inch pipe, and the force was found sufficient to throw a stream over the building with ease. A stream from the Spring street hydrant, which is supplied by a six-inch pipe, could not be made to reach the top.

The political managers of this city who assume to themselves all the wisdom and virtue of the town, having held one meeting with tickets and a doorknocker, which was not a success, are now anxious to rectify their mistake and make their little club popular, so now they announce that the "company of people" can attend Saturday night. They having also learned the sentiment of the people in regard to their underhanded attempt to set aside Mayor Franklin, now announce that they propose to nominate that gentleman to-night. It will probably make very little difference to his political fortunes whether they nominate him or not.

A large meeting of our summer residents was held in the Casino Theatre Thursday at which Judge Blodgett presided, to take measures to give the Lord Chief Justice of England, who is expected to visit Newport next week, a proper reception. A committee was appointed of most of our prominent summer residents to take the matter in charge, and make all necessary arrangements for the reception.

The funeral services of Joseph Herbert, the youngest child of Rev. Mahlon Van Horne were held on Tuesday last, at the residence of his parents on Rev. street, and were largely attended. Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Pittsfield, formerly pastor of the Union Congregational Church, officiated, assisted by the pastors of Shiloh Baptist and the A. M. E. Churches.

The Olympian Club rink was well filled Wednesday evening, the leading attraction being a skating tournament between Jennie Darling of Providence, Hattie Harvey of Boston, and Lillian Guerin of Worcester, for a gold medal and the championship of the United States. The decision was by popular vote of the audience, and Miss Harvey won by a large majority.

Cashing's Manual of Parliamentary Law says that in all deliberative bodies it requires a certain number to make a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn. But Monday night at the political convention with a doorknocker, we are told that there were not enough left to adjourn.

Prof. John T. Huntington of Hartford will officiate at Zion church to-morrow at 10:15 when the holy communion will be administered. There will be an evening service.

Newport Taxes.

The total valuation of the city, according to the assessors' figures, is \$24,192,100, of which \$20,529,000 is real estate and \$3,663,100 personal property; last year the real estate was valued at \$19,747,700 and the personal at \$3,311,000, total \$23,058,700. The gain this year on real estate is \$2,781,300 and the loss on personal property is \$348,200, making a total gain over last year of \$2,433,100. The tax for the seven months is \$172,761.36.

The following is a list of all those who pay a tax on \$20,000 and upwards:

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Alfred H

For the Children.

In the Florida Woods.

A few days after, our special artist Harry went out for a tramp, and returned to camp, his face radiant with pleasure and self-satisfaction.

"Tom," said he, "I have caught for you some black, some yellow, and some brown lizards."

Then he carefully opened an old cigar-box in which he usually carried his paints, and, as he peeped inside, his eyes opened and his whole face expressed the

"Who's she? The wood-nymph? Do you know her?" asked Harry, as he shut the box, with a snap. "Well, what I want to know is, how Carrie what's-her-name painted all my specimens bright-green, for I am willing to vouch that nothing green touched that box."

"Except yourself," laughed Tom. "You have been catching what are commonly known as Florida chameleons,

glass. Then, thrusting his hands into the cigar-box, he pulled out one of these equipping reptiles, and, holding it in his fingers, handed Harry the glass, saying:—

"Look and see how old Dame Nature has adapted the feet of these little rascals for climbing."

Harry looked and saw that the under-surface of each toe was a cushion, the surface of which was pleated like an old-fashioned shirt-front, the pleats on the hinder part having their edges turned toward the end of the toe, and the pleats on the forward part having their edges turned toward the heel, thus dividing the cushion in the middle just as the shirt-front for the studs divided the shirt-front. And upon looking further, Harry

were armed with rows of needle-like points, and the mechanical principles upon which the foot acted dawned upon him.

"I see, I see!" he exclaimed. "When the little rascal runs up a wall, the soft pads upon his toes fit and fill any little uneven place beneath them, acting like the leather suckers we used to make; while, at the same time, the little spines pointing downward are brought to bear upon the surface of the wall. But," he continued, "should Mr. Bright eyes run down the wall, the pads perform their part just as well and are aided by the opposite set of spines and plants. Hurrah!"

The inmates immediately took advantage of the opportunity to scatter in every direction; seeing which, Harry grabbed at one and caught it by the tail. His sudden cry of horror startled Tom from his fit of laughter; but when a tall, less chameleon darted under a stick at his feet, and he saw Harry gazing with

concentration on explaining what which he held in his hand for a moment, and then dropped, twisting and writhing, on the ground, he broke out afresh and laughed immoderately.

Harry looked up at last, muttering something about its being his belief that the box had contained imps instead of reptiles. Tom, however, explained that it was quite an ordinary occurrence for this curious animal to part with its caudal appendage, when, by that means, escape from captivity was possible.—[From "Tom, Dick, and Harry, in Florida," by D. C. Beard, in the Sep-

Raiding the Sutter.

A famous and favorite kind of sport, especially when we had been lying in camp for some time in summer, or were established in winter quarters, was what was known as "raiding the sutter."

The sutter's establishment was a large wall tent, which was usually pitched on the side of the camp farthest away from the Colonel's quarters. It was, therefore, in a somewhat exposed and tempting position. Whenever it was thought well to raid him, the men of his own regiment would make to the men of some neighboring regiment a proposition in

"You fellows come over here some night and raid our sutler, and we'll come over to your camp some night and raid yours. Will you do it?"

This courteous offer of friendly offices was usually agreed to; and great was the sport which often resulted. For, when all was duly arranged and made ready, on a dark night when the sutler was sleeping soundly in his tent, a skirmish line from the neighboring regiment would cautiously pick its way down the

surround the tent. One party, creeping close in by the wall of the tent, would loosen the ropes and remove them from the stakes on one side, while another party on the other side, at a given signal,

would pull the whole concern down over the sutler's head. And then would arise yells and cheers for a few moments followed by immediate silence, as the raiding party would steal quietly away.

Did they steal his goods? Very seldom. For soldiers were not thieves, and plunder was not the object, but only fun. Why did not the officers punish the men for doing this? Well, some times they did. But sometimes the officers believed the sutler to be exorbitant.

In his charges and oppressive to the men, and cared little how soon he was cleared out and sent packing; and therefore they enjoyed the quieting as well as the men, and often imitated and so the sutler was not so much troubled as the telegraph and declared he did not see the signal to cease firing. They winked at the frolic, and came on the scene usually in ample time to conclude with the sutler, but quite too late to do him any service.—[Harry M. Kitchin, "Recollections of a Drummer-boy," in the September St. Nicholas.]

The Newport Mercury.

John P. Sannox, Editor and Proprietor.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.

A terrible cyclone in Minnesota laid waste several towns, killed a large number of people and wounded many more. The city of Rochester of about 8000 inhabitants was right in the track of the storm and suffered terribly.

Certain colored people in South Carolina mortgaged their church to get money enough to pay for an excursion. The excursion did not come off but the Railroad Company took the money and the same.

A Democrat on the Ohio state ticket, retreating under the accusation that he is a "temperance man," secured a vindication in the form of a certificate signed by forty or fifty persons who bore cheerful witness to the fact that he is in the habit of "taking something." How would it have answered to get drunk?

Sick-headache patients are recommended three glasses of lukewarm water, to be swallowed in rapid succession, and to be followed immediately by a glass of hot mustard water. The effect is at times very beneficial and quite astonishing to the uninitiated.

The yacht "Mystery," which has been missing since the tenth instant, when she sailed from New Haven, Conn., where she belonged, for Nantucket, has been found sunk off New and Chickens Reef, and three bodies, identified as those of three of the men who were on board of her, have been found. The yacht was a small craft, only twenty-six and a half feet long, and was not considered a safe sea boat.

A Cincinnati dispatch says: Democratic circles here are intensely agitated. A committee of Senator Pendleton's friends are investigating the alleged contract between Hoadly and John R. McLean, of the Enquirer, wherein Hoadly agreed to crush Pendleton and destroy the News-Journal in consideration for the Enquirer's support. If the statement is true the committee will ask for Hoadly's withdrawal from the State ticket.

Yesterday, Friday, August 24th, was, by the proclamation of Governor Stoneman, a legal holiday in California, and the corner-stone of the Garfield monument was laid in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, by the Grand Lodge F. and A. M. It being the session of the Triennial convocation of Knights Templar, a very large number were present, representing every State in the Union, the Territories, and in fact all parts of the world. The Hawaiian Islands were represented by King Kihikahi, and staff, accompanied by the Royal Hawaiian band, of which every member was a native, with the exception of the leader who is a German.

The meeting on last Monday evening at Odd Fellows Hall is the inauguration of a new system in the management of the public offices of this city. Hitherto, candidates have been put in nomination by either a citizen or by a party caucus to which the citizens or members of the party had free access. The new system does not take either the public or a political party into its confidence, but a man or a few men issue invitations and admit a few people into a hall hired by an individual, to settle and discuss matters which appertain alike to every citizen in the city.

However designed, this will appear to the average voter that he was not thought worthy to participate in the deliberations of his fellow citizens in a matter in which he had a common interest with them, and in view of this reflection he will probably reject the doings of the selected caucus.

This new method of carrying on a government instituted by the people, to be carried on by them for themselves, partakes a little too strongly of the process alien to our popular government, to be readily accepted by the people of Newport, who believe that they are capable of carrying on their own government without any of these secret adroitious aids.

Hostetter's Bitters Analyzed.

The chemist's analysis shows the component parts of Hostetter's Bitters to be alcohol, 32 per cent; water, 64 per cent; essential oil and other flavoring, 4 per cent; and a trace of quinine. Commissioner Evans says that when the mixture is sold as a beverage a license must be paid, but when sold in good faith as a medicine none will be required.

Advices from Chase's Mills, Me., state that one of Tolon's steers that has achieved such political notoriety of late years, and for which Tolon named his paper "Them Steers," has recently died.

Miss Louise Rollwagen, whose contralto has added so much to the musical part of the services at the Chautau Memorial church, will sing for it a few Sunday mornings longer.

Rev. C. W. Wendie, will preach at the Chautau Memorial church to-morrow morning on "The Keys of St. Peter," a liberal Protestant view of the claims of the church of Rome.

One Of The Elect.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The Plain dealer reports that Hon. Martin A. Poon, congressman elect from the Cleveland, Ohio, district, has used St. Jacob's Oil in his family and has always found it safe and reliable, and it afforded him great relief to a lame knee.

William Wirt Sikes, United States Consul at Cardiff, Wales, died at that place on Saturday. He was born in Waterstown, N. Y., November 23, 1836. At sixteen he was delivering temperance lectures in that section of the State, and his mother expected he would join the ministry; but his bent was for journalism, and that very year he was editing the local paper. Since then he has been connected at different times with the Union Herald, the New York Sun and other papers. Besides his journalistic work he has written much for magazines, and a number of books. Among the boys he will be remembered for many stories of adventure in the Youth's Companion and Oliver Optic's Magazine. In 1871 he was married to Miss Olive Logan, the well known writer, the occasion being notable by the presence of many literary celebrities. Five years later President Grant appointed him Consul at Cardiff. Immediately on arriving at his post he began that series of papers on Welsh history, and etymology and social conditions, which has attracted attention in Harper's Monthly, Appleton's Journal and other publications.

Many persons are very careless in handling machinery they do not understand. A few evenings ago several persons were standing by one of the machines in the electric light station at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, and a lady had her hand on a part of the machine from which sparks were issuing. A bystander said to the man in charge, "Is it safe to touch the machine?" Looking up he saw what was going on, and went over to the machine immediately and said, "You must not touch it. If you were to touch each other while doing so, it would kill you both." He afterwards explained that one person might touch the machine without injury, but must beware of touching any one else.

Hon. Wm. Windom was entertained at a banquet in London the other night. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Courtney, Reed, Puleston and Lewis, members of Parliament; United States Senator Hawley of Connecticut; Congressman Reed of Maine; Mr. J. M. Francis, United States Minister to Portugal; Mr. W. J. Hoppin, Secretary of the United States Legation at London; and Gen. E. A. Merrill, United States Consul General at London.

Ex-Governor S. John, of Kansas, went trotting for pickeral at Silver Lake, N. Y., the other day, but talked with a companion constantly until their return to the shore. He was leaving the Lake when a boy said: "Look a-here, Mister Mau, there's a pickeral on your line ye forgot to pull in." The pickeral weighed four pounds.

A girl engaged in sorting waste paper in the Treasury picked up a sheet of national bank notes representing \$450 on Saturday. The day before another sorter found \$25 in revenue stamps. The system of checking valuable paper in the Department seems to be rather loose at present.

A New York town was agitated a few days ago by the appearance of a man arrayed in an antiquated stove pipe hat, a pair of white gloves and a sundowner touquet, who said he had come to find a wife. He conferred with the Superintendent of Police on the subject, and finally accepted the offer of an interested stranger, who agreed to find the wife for fifteen cents.

Capt. Boynton once thought of going through the Niagara rapids in his rubber suit, but he numbered several railroad ties and sent them through. When they were recovered below the whirlpool and Boynton saw their scars he packed up his rubber suit and left Niagara.

A cure by the laying on of hands is reported in this city, says the Haverhill Gazette. A lad's mother cured him of going to the cake basket and capturing all the frosting. It was all effected at one sitting.

Ex-Confederate General Roger A. Pryor of New York is reported as saying that President Arthur's nomination would make four Southern States more than doubtful. He thought he would carry Virginia and North Carolina without a doubt.

Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota are three contiguous States which are to vote on the liquor question at the coming election. In all three of them the Republican party is committed to restrictive legislation, while the Democracy is pledged to free whisky.

CONNECTICUT.

The following is the inscription on an East Hartford tombstone: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Hannah Smith, second wife of Deacon Moses Smith. She departed this life May 24, 1799, in the fifty-third year of her age. Deacon Smith's executors kept all her property and refused to pay any of her funeral charges, even the sexton's bill. This monument was erected by the friends of the deceased."

The United States Government has just ordered sixteen more of the new model Gatling guns, which are now being built at Colt's armory in Connecticut. The Government had previously given an order for twenty-five, which makes the whole order forty-one.

Accidents and how to deal with them, and other valuable medical information will be found in Dr. Kauffmann's great Medical Work, elegant colored plates. Send two cent stamp to pay postage to J. P. Onley & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

THE CITIZENS' MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION.

Its Platform and Appeal.

[Adopted August 20, 1883.]
To the Citizens and Voters of Newport:—
In proposing nominations for your approval at the coming municipal election, the citizens' municipal association beg leave to say that this organization has been effected with reference to political partisanship of personal issues. We desire the continued growth and prosperity of our city, which has as yet realized but half its splendid opportunities; such as are afforded us by nature and the favorable consideration of the wealthy and cultured who come to us from almost every city in the Union.

At the present movement is somewhat out of the usual course, many of us having heretofore taken little or no part in municipal affairs, it seems incumbent upon us, in asking your suffrages, to state the objects which we seek to promote. This we cheerfully do in the reliance that should you approve the platform laid down you will join us by becoming members of the association and co-operating in the effort for its success.

Passing by all questions of mere personal consideration, and proposing candidates only as men to accomplish the work which we desire we offer the following:—

First—We are opposed to all plans and schemes which shall involve the city in heavy indebtedness or materially increase the rate of taxation. Taxes should be kept down to the lowest point consistent with such progress as should be made by no means to be neglected, and they should be so assessed and collected that none shall escape their due share of the public burden.

Second—Our wish is the best possible order and as a matter of public economy and strict impartiality all the public thoroughfares should be kept in the best possible order and in connection with the use of horses by the fire department, should they be employed, this can be done without material increase of cost.

Third—The police force should be made thoroughly efficient. No man should be placed on it for political or other reasons, and of mere personal consideration. The discipline should be thorough, and neglect of duty or violation of the rules should meet with prompt punishment.

Fourth—The public schools should be maintained in their present position, and the transit law be promptly enforced. When literacy is common republican institutions cannot long exist.

Fifth—There should be a further restriction on a license of saloons, and the prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, as manifest in the demands of poverty, the commission of crime, and the demoralization of the community. In all respects of saloons, it is but a small measure of justice to impose taxes upon that traffic in some degree commensurate with the financial losses which it brings upon the community at large. We build therefore that license should not be granted to immoral and irresponsible parties, that liquor saloons should not be located in neighborhoods where property owners are largely opposed to them; and that the fees required should be the maximum allowed by statute law. In all respects of saloons, it is but a small measure of justice to impose taxes upon that traffic in some degree commensurate with the financial losses which it brings upon the community at large. 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Farm, Garden and Household.

Corn Fodder.

The proper time to cut corn which is sown in drills for fodder is when the larger portion of it is well tasselled out. The gain by allowing the ear to form is lost by a change in the stalk and the lower leaves whereby they lose all the nutrition which would enter the half-grown ear. If the season is very dry, so that the leaves begin to roll or the lower leaves to turn yellow, the sooner the corn is cut the better it will be for milch cows. If sown late it should be cut before being touched by frost, whether it has reached sufficient growth to tassel out or not. For the cutting select warm, dry weather if possible, and cut with a sickle or corn knife, so that it can be laid straight. Allow it to wilt from one to three days, and if very heavy, turn it once, so that most of it will be wilted sufficiently to be bent without breaking; then bind up in bundles as large as you can handle them. Set a small stake or a bean-pole where the stook is wanted, and place four bundles around that and bind firmly to it, after which other bundles may be placed around them as long as it is convenient to carry to one place, especially if a stout string has been provided to bend the stook with. Put the band around about breast high, then double down the tops and put on another band at the top. No cap sheaf or rider will be needed if bound in this way, and if the stake is properly driven and the stook well-made, it will stand erect while curing, unless it is struck by a cyclone. There need be no fear of its heating or moulding if put up in this way, as there will be ample space for the air to circulate, and to circulate in the right direction, viz., from bottom upward, which will allow all the heat generated by the packing of partially green fodder to pass away, while rain will as readily run down the bottom and leave the fodder to dry again soon. Fodder put up in this way will come out perfectly sweet, and retain its green color, without having any mould or musty smell, or any smoke, and the cattle will eat it in preference to the best English hay especially if cut for them in pieces an inch or two long. There will be but little waste to it and the cows will give as much and as rich milk on it as on any hay out, unless it may be a rowen clover; yet, like rowen clover, the cattle will do better if a little grain is given them with the fodder, and when this is done they will give more milk than on good hay with the same amount of grain. If the fodder is put up in August it will probably be sufficiently cured to put into barn or sheds before winter, though it should not be packed very closely there; but if short of room it may stand in the stook, to be taken to the barn as wanted. We have seen it standing in this way until April, without seeming to take any injury.—American Cultivator.

As windgalls are of frequent occurrence and often seem a bugbear in the eyes of some, we give the following from the Veterinary Journal, which is good authority on the treatment of the different diseases of horses. It says: "Windgalls may be removed by a strong decoction of white oak bark and alum. They may be reduced by blistering, from subsequent contraction of the skin. As they appear on colts and do no injury unless attended with inflammation, it might probably be policy to let them alone.

Though regarded as resentful in nature, bees are not aggressive, and they can be cared for easily by ladies and the younger members of the family, for, like animals, they are conquered by kindness. Many families in the cities rarely see honey, and are willing to purchase it whenever it comes to market; but the supply does not equal the demand. Considering the ease of production, so far as the farmer is concerned, it is profitable at any price. The profit is greatly increased on farms where clover, peas, fruit and buckwheat are cultivated.

In fruit growing, remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops in this, that they must have manure to keep up the fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides, spread a half inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect.—Western Agriculturist.

Calves reduced fine and given to any animal troubled with scours will effect a speedy cure.

Fruit for Warm Weather.

Those in normal health may eat almost any ripe fruit. The bland varieties are the most wholesome and nutritious—strawberries, apples, pears, grapes and gooseberries. The last named, however, with currants and raspberries, are less wholesome than the others. Stone fruits are apt to disagree with the stomach, but the more watery, as peaches and large plums, are better than the smaller and drier, as apricots and damsons. The pulp of oranges renders them heavy. Among other to eat fruits, bananas are wholesome. Dried fruits and the skin of fruits in general, are indigestible. Nuts, the edible part of which is really the seed, contain much albumen and some fat in a condensed form, and are particularly difficult of digestion. For it may be taken with a meal or on an empty stomach. In the former case it promotes digestion by its gently irritating effect on the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. If an aperient effect be desired, it had better be taken in the morning before breakfast, or between meals. A succulent and pleasantly acid variety is best for both of these purposes, while it is also a food. The quantity of fruit which should be taken depends on the kind. If it belong to the bland, nutritious class, a healthy person may now and then partake of it as freely as of any other wholesome food, but he will gain most benefit if he take only a little and take it regularly. The same may be said of the invalid with whom fruit agrees. Cooking removes much of the acidity from crude fruit, and renders it lighter, as well as more palatable. So treated, it is productive of good, and no harm; but it is a fundamental principle that whatever fruit is eaten uncooked must be fully ripe and not over-ripe. This may sound trite, and indeed the principle is commonly admitted; but not, it would seem, by all, for we still find people and not a few, who will themselves deliberately take, and worse, will give to their children, green gooseberries, green apples, etc., the very hardness of which, apart from their acid pungency, suggests their unfitness for digestion. Such people use as food an acid irritant poison, whose necessary action is to cause excessive intestinal secretion with more or less of inflammation.

Late Cucumber for Pickles.

A correspondent of the Germantown "Telegraph" highly recommends the White Spine cucumber as a fine variety to sow late for pickles. The shape is uniform, round and of good length, and when of the right size for pickles tender, seeded clear to the stem, which is sometimes two inches; and when a suitable proportion of the stem is left on in picking it serves the purpose of keeping the pickle unbroken and makes a nice handle by which to eat them when pickled. The flesh is crisp and tender; the seeds are not too large, and when picked the proper size have the uniform shape of the gherkin.

Remedies for Sea-Sickness.

Many people, as soon as sea-sickness commences, have recourse to oranges, lemons, etc. Now, oranges are very much to be avoided on account of their bilious tendency, and even the juice of a lemon should only be allowed in cases of extreme nausea. Champagne, too, is a very common remedy, and, without doubt, in many cases does good, but this appears to be chiefly due to its exhilarating effects, as, if it be discontinued, the result is bad, and a great amount of prostration follows. Croscote is a very old, but still very good remedy, and in cases accompanied by great prostration is very useful; but if given in the very early stage of sea-sickness it is often followed by very bad results, and even increases the nausea. Bicarbonate of soda is used in slight cases, as it relieves the nausea and checks the frequent eructations which often follow attacks of sea-sickness; but in severe cases it is absolutely useless, and, in fact, it very often prolongs the retching.

A very good remedy in the earlier stages of sea-sickness is a teaspoonful of Worcester sauce. How this acts I cannot say, but, without doubt, relieves the symptoms and renders the patient easier. Its action is probably of a stimulant nature. Hydrocyanic acid is of very little service, and most acid mixtures are to be avoided, except that perhaps for drinking purposes, when it is best to acidulate the water with a small quantity of hydrochloric acid.

Of all the drugs used I found the most effective was bromide of sodium. When bromide of sodium is given in doses of ten grains three times a day, the attacks entirely subside, the appetite improves, and the patient is able to walk about with comfort.

In all cases of sea-sickness it is very desirable that the patient should take sufficient food, so that at all times the stomach may be comfortably full, for by this means over-straining during fits of retching is prevented, and the amount of nausea is diminished. The practice of taking small pieces of dry biscuit is not of much use, as, although the biscuit is retained by the stomach, yet the amount taken is never sufficient to comfortably fill the stomach. Soups, milk-puddings and sweets are to be avoided, as they increase the desire to be sick, and are followed by sickening eructations. Fat bacon is easily borne, and does much good if only the patient can conquer his aversion to it. When taken in moderate quantity it acts like a charm, and is followed by very good results.

Recipes for the Table.

CHINA SAUCE.—Ten ripe tomatoes, eight green peppers, six onions, one tablespoonful of salt, a half cup of sugar, one quart of vinegar; chop onions, peppers and tomatoes very fine, and boil together for two hours. If a large quantity is needed, double the proportions.

GOOSEBERRY MARMALADE.—Bruise a large quantity of gooseberries, and rub the pulp through a wire sieve, and add three-quarters of their weight in lump sugar. Boil the fruit and sugar in a jelly so thick that when it is dropped upon a cold plate, just dipped into water, it will not adhere to it. Turn it into cups or bowls, and eat in thin slices upon bread and butter.

ICE CREAM.—Squeeze the juice from six oranges and two lemons into a quart of boiling water in which the peel of one orange and two lemons has been grated. Sweeten to taste with lump sugar. Pour the liquid rapidly from one pitcher to another six or eight times. Then strain upon pounded ice in a pitcher, and let it stand ten minutes before serving in glasses.

WATERMELON PRESERVE.—To ten pounds of melon add eleven pounds of sugar. Cut the melon in pieces an inch thick, or larger if preferred, and boil in three quarts of cider, or acid water, until it is soft, then skim out into a colander to drain. Pour out the cider and put in the sugar, with water enough to dissolve it readily, and skim well. Then put in the melon, and let it boil until it looks clear.

RANQUE BUNS.—One pound of butter, one and a quarter pounds of sugar, two pounds of flour, six eggs, four tablespoonfuls of ground cinnamon. Mix the cinnamon with the flour; rub the butter to a cream, and then mix the flour with it. Beat the sugar with the eggs, then altogether as little as possible. Distribute this by the spoonful into rough-looking cakes on buttered tins placed at a little distance apart. This is a very nice lunch-cake.

CURRENT ICECREAM.—Take half a pint tumbler of current jelly, squeeze into it the juice of two lemons, and rub the peels with eight pieces of cut loaf sugar to extract the oil of lemon. Put the sugar into half a pint of boiling water, stir in the jelly and lemon, and turn the whole by slow degrees into a pint of cream. A grain of cochineal will brighten its color. Freeze at once.

DAMSON JELLY.—Damson jelly is made easily by putting the damsons in a jar in the oven and letting them heat gradually, and so extracting the juice. To every pint of juice add one pound of sugar. Proceed then as for current jelly. After the juice is extracted for the jelly rub the fruit through a sieve. This, of course, removes the stones. When rubbed through the sieve weigh the fruit and add its weight in sugar; boil it until it stiffens, put it in cups to harden, and it can be turned into jelly plates, and is delicious with cold meats.

Fashion Notes.

Pale cigar is one of the new and popular colors.

Fancy muslins are prettily made up with colored silks and laces.

China silk with printed colored flowers, leaves or spots, is fashionable.

A bonnet of gray straw is trimmed with prune gauze and a bunch of plums.

Large, round chenille embossed walrus on light fabrics give them a rich look.

Pigeon's throat silk, under either black or white lace, is a most popular color.

Bengaline costumes in "Trocadero" color have skirts and yokes beautifully embroidered.

New and charming is a white velvet, printed in shaded red roses and pale green leaves.

Rich wide crepe linen braids have embroidered figures worked in India red and indigo blue cotton.

A rich carriage cloak in blue satin is studded with plush flowers in the faded shades known as old gobelins.

Oval medallions of leather basket-work are set on buff linen bands, which have their edges wrought with blue and gold.

A late costume of ecrú batiste is embroidered with small corn flowers. The hat is of ecrú lace, trimmed with corn flowers.

White linen scalloped borders have beautiful Persian designs stitched in bright red and blue and embroidered with gold thread.

An evening dress of pink shows a bird of paradise, with outstretched wings, perching on a bouquet of flowers, embroidered on the train.

Sarah Bernhardt's newest gloves are said to measure just four feet and a half in length. They are to form a mass of wrinkles from above the shoulder to the wrist.

A Moon and a Blessing Beyond Price.—If Compound Oxygen were effected a radical cure of any disease, not only would it be a great boon, but it would be a new source of vitality to the weak and nervous, freedom from pain to those who suffer, bringing sunshine and cheerfulness into sick rooms. That it does all this and more, we have the grateful acknowledgments of thousands who have come under its treatment. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and uses, with reports of cases and full information, sent free, DR. STARKER & PALER, 1109 Grand St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.

A Household Article for Universal Family Use.

ERADICATOR OF MALARIA.—For Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers, Diphtheria, Sallow, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Small Pox, Measles, and all Contagious Diseases. Persons waiting on the sick should use it freely. Scarlet Fever has never been known to spread where the Fluid was used. Yellow Fever has been cured with it after black vomit had taken place. The worst cases of Diphtheria yield to it.

SMALL-POX and FITTING OF SMALL-POX PREVENTED.—A number of my family had taken Small-Pox. I used the Fluid; the patient was healed, and was not pitted, and was about the house again in three weeks. My wife and no others had it.—J. W. PARKER, New York, Philadelphia.

Diphtheria Prevented.—The physicians here use Darby's Fluid very successfully in the treatment of Diphtheria. A. STROVER, Greenboro, Ala.

Tetter dried up.—Cholera prevented. Ulcers purified and healed. In cases of Death it should be used at once. It is indispensable in the sick-room, and will prevent any unpleasant smell.

Scarlet Fever Cured.—The eminent Physician, J. M. D. New York, says: "I am convinced that Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is a valuable disinfectant."

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., testifies to the most excellent qualities of Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid. As a disinfectant and detergent it is both theoretically and practically superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted.—W. T. LEROY, Prof. Chemistry.

Darby's Fluid is Recommended by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; Rev. CHAS. F. DEXTER, D.D., Church of the Saviour, N. Y.; Jos. L. KENT, Columbia, Prof. University S.C.; Rev. A. J. BATTEN, Prof. Mercer University; Rev. CHAS. F. PUNCH, Bishop M. E. Church.

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